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SOURCE Ta Kung Pao.

# SOVIET SCIENTIST CLAIMS USSR SURPASSES US IN ATOMIC FISSION

Peiping, 12 November (Hsin-hua) -- On 11 November 1952, from 1400 to 1800, the Academy of Sciences of China held a discussion at which a noted Soviet biologist, Dr I. Ye. Glushchenko, was invited to speak. Dr Glushchenko is scientific secretary of the Academy of Sciences USSR and a member of the Delegation of Cultural Workers now visiting China. He is also twice recipient of a Stalin Prize. His address was a report on the status of the work of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The meeting was presided over by Dr T'ao Meng-ho (1) [Numbers in parentheses refer to appended Chinese characters].

Among those present were the four vice-presidents of the Academy of Sciences of China, Dr Li Ssu-kuang (2), Dr T'ao Meng-ho, Dr Chu K'o-chen (3), and Dr Wu Yu-hsun (4), as well as more than 30 heads of department and heads of institutes who were present in Peiping. Among the 30 were:

Dr Ch'ien San-ch'iang (5)	Nuclear Physics
Dr Ch'ien Ch'ung-shu (6)	Botany
Dr Yang Chung-chien (7)	Paleontology
Dr P'eng Huan-wu (8)	Physics
Dr Lu Hsueh-shan (9)	Physics
Dr Ting Tsen (10)	Psychology
Dr Fan Wen-lan (11)	History
Dr Lo Ch'ang-p'ei (12)	Linguistics
Dr Hsia Ting (13)	Archaeology

In his introductory remarks, Dr T'ao said that the scientific workers of China could advance in their service to the nation and to the people only as they pressed the study of the progressive experience of their Soviet colleagues. Following hearty applause, Dr Glushchenko spoke, among other things, of the importance attached to scientific studies in the Soviet Union, of the substantial support granted by the government, and the systematic planning of scientific research. Between 1946 and 1951, he said, the Soviet government had expended for scientific research the sum of 46 billion rubles. The Academy of Sciences USSR

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now has 60 times as many research workers as in the time of Tsarist Russia. Due to the systematic mapping out and skilled direction of the work of scientific research and the liberal support provided by the government, science in the USSR has surpassed that in the capitalist nations. For example, the USSR is already ahead of the US in work in atomic fission and nuclear energy.

With great confidence, Dr Glushchenko asserted that in the Soviet Union there was no question in matters of science and technology to which it was impossible to find a solution. He said that whatever problems capitalist nations could solve, the Soviets could solve, and for problems that capitalist nations could not solve, the Soviets could find the solution. He cited the Volga-Don Canal imeni Lenin as outstanding evidence of the truth of these assertions. Soviet scientists, he said, are delighted to work cooperatively and constructively with Chinese scientific workers. After answering a number of questions from the floor, he received a hearty expression of thanks.

## CHARACTERS

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|--------|---------|
| 1. 陶孟和 | 8. 彭桓武  |
| 2. 李四光 | 9. 陸學善  |
| 3. 竺可楨 | 10. 丁瓚  |
| 4. 吳有訓 | 11. 范文瀾 |
| 5. 錢三強 | 12. 羅常培 |
| 6. 錢崇澍 | 13. 夏鼎  |
| 7. 楊鍾健 |         |

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